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San Diego, California - Wednesday, August 22, 2012 1 2 (Defendant Mr. A. Mohamud is being assisted by Somali interpreter Ayderus Ali.) 3 4 THE CLERK: Calling matter 1 on calendar, 5 10-CR-4246, USA versus Basaaly Saeed Moalin, Mohamed Mohamed 6 Mohamud, Issa Doreh, Ahmed Nasir Taalil Mohamud, for motion hearing. 7 8 THE COURT: Counsel, why don't we wait until the 9 defendants are present, and everyone can state their 10 appearances. Thank you. 11 MS. MORENO: Good morning, your Honor. If I may address the Court. We haven't had the ability -- if we may 12 13 just briefly discuss the new arraignment with our clients. I 14 didn't have the chance to go back and explain to Mr. Mohamud 15 that he's going to be arraigned on the superseding indictment. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MS. MORENO: I didn't know it was going to happen 19 this morning. If I can have a moment, please, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Sure. 21 MS. MORENO: Thank you. 22 (Brief pause in the proceedings.) 23 THE COURT: All right. I think counsel have had an 24 opportunity to briefly confer with their clients. Would 25 counsel please state their appearances.

MR. COLE: Yes. William Cole and Caroline Han for the United States, your Honor.

MR. DRATEL: Good morning, your Honor. Joshua Dratel and Alice Fontier for Mr. Moalin.

MS. MORENO: Good morning, your Honor. Linda

Moreno on behalf of Mr. Mohamud, who's present in custody.

MR. GHAPPOUR: Good morning, your Honor. Ahmed Ghappour on behalf of Issa Doreh.

MR. DURKIN: Good morning, Judge. Tom Durkin on behalf of Nasir -- Ahmed Nasir Taalil Mohamud, who's also present in custody.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. And he's present in custody and utilizing the services of a Somali interpreter the record should reflect.

All right. This is the time set for our latest status conference, and it's also the time that defense counsel have requested a hearing on the Rule 15 motion, and perhaps we can address that at this point. There may be other matters we need to address, but we can address the Rule 15, at least give counsel an opportunity to argue or highlight any concerns or points they want to make.

I should tell counsel, counsel should know, that

I've thoroughly reviewed the papers, all the papers, with

respect to the Rule 15 motion, so there's no need to merely

repeat what you have in your papers, but as I say, if there's

something you'd like to highlight or an additional point to be made, you may certainly proceed.

MR. DURKIN: Judge, one other matter. We had filed a motion, a renewed motion --

THE COURT: If I can ask counsel to use the lectern, I think it will be -- yes, let's proceed with the arraignment on the second superseding indictment. Let's do that initially, and then we'll proceed to the Rule 15 and hear other matters. I would ask counsel to either pull microphones very close to them if they wish to remain seated or use the lectern microphone there.

MR. DURKIN: Judge, there was one other issue. We had filed a motion, a renewed motion for stay or, in the alternative, continue the trial date, and we have filed an unopposed application to shorten the notice requirement.

THE COURT: Well, let's take up that matter as one of several that we'll take up.

MR. DURKIN: I just thought it might make more sense at the tail end of the Rule 15 for us to take that up as well.

THE COURT: Well, I'll address it. You'll have an opportunity, Mr. Dratel -- excuse me, Mr. Durkin -- to be heard on that.

MR. DURKIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Why don't we proceed with the

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arraignment.
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               THE CLERK: Basaaly Saeed Moalin, is that your true
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    name?
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               DEFENDANT MR. MOALIN:
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               THE CLERK: You are informed that a second
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    superseding indictment has now been filed charging you with
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    conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists,
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    conspiracy to provide material support to foreign terrorist
     organization, conspiracy to launder monetary instruments,
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    providing material support to terrorists, and providing
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    material support to foreign terrorist organization. Have you
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    received a copy of the second superseding indictment?
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               MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor, we've received it,
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     I've reviewed it -- we've reviewed it -- Ms. Fontier and I
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     reviewed with Mr. Moalin.
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               THE CLERK: Do you waive further reading?
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               MR. DRATEL: Yes, waive further reading.
               THE CLERK: Mr. Mohamed Mohamud?
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               DEFENDANT MR. M. MOHAMUD: Yes.
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               THE CLERK: Is that your true name?
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               DEFENDANT MR. M. MOHAMUD: Yes, that my name.
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               THE CLERK: Issa Doreh?
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               DEFENDANT MR. DOREH: Yeah, I'm here.
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               THE CLERK: Is that your true name?
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               DEFENDANT MR. DOREH: Yes, ma'am.
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THE CLERK: You're each informed that a second 1 2 superseding indictment has now been filed charging you with 3 conspiracy to provide -- to provide material support to 4 terrorists, conspiracy to provide material support to foreign 5 terrorist organization, conspiracy to launder monetary 6 instruments, and providing material support to foreign 7 terrorist organizations. Have you received a copy of the 8 second superseding indictment? 9 MS. MORENO: Yes. THE CLERK: Do you waive further? 10 11 MS. MORENO: So waived. 12 THE CLERK: And as to Mr. Issa Doreh? 13 MR. GHAPPOUR: Yes, and so waived. 14 THE CLERK: Thank you. Mr. Ahmed Nasir Taalil 15 Mohamud, is that your true name? 16 DEFENDANT MR. A. MOHAMUD: Yes. 17 THE CLERK: You're informed that a second 18 superseding indictment has now been filed charging you with conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists, 19 conspiracy to provide material support to foreign terrorist 20 21 organization, and conspiracy to launder monetary instruments. 2.2 Have you received a copy of the second superseding 23 indictment? 24 MR. DURKIN: Judge, we'll acknowledge receipt of a

copy of the indictment. We've reviewed it, and we would

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waive formal reading thereof and enter pleas of not guilty.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               THE CLERK: Thank you. You are each further
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     advised that you're entitled to a trial by jury, to be
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     represented by counsel at all stages of the proceedings
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    before this Court, and to have witnesses summoned to testify
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    on your behalf.
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               How do you now plead to the second superseding
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    indictment, quilty or not quilty? Mr. Basaaly Saeed Moalin,
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    as to Count 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5?
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               MR. DRATEL: Not guilty.
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               THE COURT: All right. A not-guilty plea will be
     entered with respect to all counts by defendant Moalin.
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               THE CLERK: Mr. Mohamed Mohamed Mohamud, as to
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     Counts 1, 2, 3, and 5, quilty or not quilty?
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               MS. MORENO: Not guilty.
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               THE COURT: A not-quilty plea will be entered with
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     respect to those counts charging the second defendant,
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    Mohamed Mohamed Mohamud.
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               THE CLERK: Issa Doreh, as to Counts 1, 2, 3, and
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     5, guilty or not guilty?
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               MR. GHAPPOUR: Not guilty.
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               THE COURT: A not-guilty plea will be entered with
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    respect to each of the counts charging defendant Issa Doreh.
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               THE CLERK: Ahmed Nasir Taalil Mohamud, as to
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Counts 1, 2, and 3?

MR. DURKIN: Not guilty.

THE COURT: And a not-guilty count will be entered on behalf of Mr. Ahmed Mohamud with respect to each of the counts brought against that defendant, defendant number 4, Mr. Mohamud.

Okay. Moving to the -- to the Rule 15 matter.

Counsel, are there any further arguments you wish to make or underscore in connection with that pending motion?

MS. FONTIER: Yes, your Honor. Your Honor, when I was packing up the hard copies of these motions to come here, I was honestly shocked by the amount of paper we managed to put together on these motions, so I do appreciate your having read through everything; and I certainly won't burden the record with a full argument on each of these issues, but I do think that there are several things that are worth highlighting and also noting for the Court.

And I want to first start out by saying that since filing these and since receiving the government's response and reaction, we have been doing ongoing investigation into alternatives and other locations as well as alternate means by which these may be done. And Ms. Moreno is going to address any questions that you have about alternatives to a location if your Honor feels that the S.K.A. facility is out of the question.

THE COURT: Well, Ms. Fontier, let me state something here at the threshold of your arguments. I don't see the position of the Court negotiating with the parties at this point as to what is going to be acceptable and what is not going to be acceptable. All I have before me is the pending motion.

MS. FONTIER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And I know that there have been some casual and intermittent suggestions in your papers as to what might fly if the thrust and the core of your motion as it relates to taking these depositions in Somalia adjacent to the airport are unsuccessful. I can only -- I can only react to what's before me, and -- and also it's important to consider the right of the government to file an opposition to a formed and detailed alternative, if that's what you're utilizing or thinking about at this particular point in time. So to take this as an opportunity to state fallback positions without giving the Court an opportunity to look at what's being proposed, without giving the government an opportunity to oppose or not oppose I think is a nonstarter at this time.

MS. FONTIER: Yes, your Honor. And it is -- let me be clear that it is our position, as stated in the papers, that for each of these witnesses, first, that they are likely to be unavailable; that their information is material and exculpatory; that these Rule 15 depositions should be

granted; and that there is a location at which we interviewed them to begin with, the S.K.A. facility by the airport in Somalia, that is an appropriate place that we have already secured and that we have talked to members of the T.F.G. and are able to get a magistrate, we're able to get an interpreter into that facility. We're ready to go as far as we're concerned as to the S.K.A. facility, and that is certainly our first choice, and that is what we would like to have happen.

So before putting the cart before the horse though, let me go back to the actual motions. And, your Honor, I think the government raised multiple concerns which I don't think have actual merit on these issues. The question before the Court is really whether this is the type of case where there are exceptional circumstances and it would be unjust to not grant those depositions.

Of course, there are certain factors that the Court has to look into. I'm not going to run through each of those again, but the issues that the government has raised, the timeliness issue I think is set forth very clearly in our reply that -- that is not really lack -- their timeliness argument lacks in merit. We're not on the eve of trial, as has happened in some of the other cases, or a week before trial; we are still two months, three months before trial.

THE COURT: But in the papers you filed, you

indicated that if these depositions are granted, it would necessitate a delay of the trial. So it really doesn't make any difference whether they're actually brought at the 11th hour and 59th minute, which they're not, but they have been brought three and a half months after the initial indication from defense counsel that foreign depositions were being considered.

MS. FONTIER: Your Honor, we have been obviously on -- working on this case and going through the very voluminous discovery dealing with the, you know, 1800 Somali phone calls and trying to establish --

THE COURT: That's a separate issue --

MS. FONTIER: Right.

argument began to assume I think, looking at the subtext of it, that you're not bringing this motion too late, that it's brought in sufficient time prior to trial. But that runs against what has been set forth in the papers, that if for some reason the Court were to grant these depositions ultimately in an order, that the trial would have to be continued once again. So I think that's the position that I'm looking at, or the practical effect of keeping the current trial date secure. Doesn't seem that that would happen if the depositions go forward.

MS. FONTIER: It would certainly be -- it would

certainly be difficult, your Honor. It would certainly be difficult to --

request for a stay on the part of one of the defendants if in fact the motion is granted; there's been a request for a stay of all proceedings while further investigation takes place and the depositions be arranged. Now, I know that there's perhaps another basis for the request for a stay, but it doesn't -- in any event, I think the point was made that were there depositions to go forward, there would be very little chance of keeping the trial date.

MS. FONTIER: And I will allow Mr. Durkin to address his motion to stay with your Honor. In reality, there would be -- it would be very difficult. Is it completely and totally out of the question for us to go to Somalia in September and take these depositions? Perhaps not. It would be extremely difficult. And I think that it would probably be more difficult for the government to make their own arrangements in that amount of time. We know where we're going and we've been there. We know how to -- what -- we can make the arrangements.

But that is I think also a secondary issue to the fact of -- what is the true concern in all of the cases is whether these witnesses are likely to be unavailable -- not conclusively unavailable but likely to be unavailable -- and

whether or not their testimony is material to a fact at issue. And these witnesses, all eight of them, are Somali nationals who are in Somalia who do not have current visas or the ability to travel to the United States. And, in addition, since the time that we filed these, we've been back in contact with them, and each of these eight witnesses has stated, for various reasons, that they are unable or unwilling, and unwilling, to come to the United States. And under the current case law, that is sufficient for a showing of unavailability to admit their depositions, not merely just to take them. They've already -- we can already establish the higher standard for admitting a deposition, and that's not even what's at issue here.

Really, what we're concerned about is whether or not their testimony should be preserved in the event that they are in fact unavailable at the time of trial. And that I think is very obviously met in these circumstances where these -- Somalia is just not a place where visas are regularly granted, where someone can just, you know, hop on a plane. It's not like coming from Canada or France. You know, these are not visa waiver or passport waiver countries. In fact, it I think -- I believe it's in our papers -- is the country with the second highest rate of visa refusals. In addition, the passports that people do have are not recognized by the United States government. They have to get

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a passport waiver in addition to trying to get a visa. I mean the hurdles are immense, and there are things that are not likely to ever be able to be done.

So in a nutshell, the fact that these are Somali nationals in Somalia makes them likely to be unavailable and meets that prong of the Court's decision on whether or not these depositions should be granted.

The second is to the materiality. And it just defies logic and reason to say that these witnesses are not material. Just starting -- well, let's take two of them for the -- to start with, who are I think are beyond question that their testimony is material. The first is Hassan Guled, whose nickname is Sheikalo (phonetic). For the first four transfers in the new superseding indictment in which these defendants have just been arraigned went to Sheikalo, the person who Mr. Moalin is talking to on the phone, who is Sheikalo. He received those first four transfers in the superseding indictment. We believe that we know who that person is, have spoken to him, and he will be able to testify about whether or not that is in fact him, if he received the money, what he did with it. There is no question that that is material evidence. And the government's argument to the contrary that this is patently incredible is, first of all, not actually the issue; whether or not these are credible witnesses is a question of fact for the jury. And second of

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all, their evidence that they base that on we take serious
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     issue with. I do not believe, based on information received
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     from our certified translator, that their rendition of the
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    evidence, their phone call, is in fact accurate. Their
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     transcripts do not accurately state what was said in Somali
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    between Mr. Moalin and the person on the other end of the
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    phone. And we are still in the process of getting many more
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    of these calls translated, but there are fundamental,
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    material differences. And so just to say -- to accept their
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    transcripts as fact, as evidence --
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               THE COURT: I don't think you have --
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               MS. FONTIER: -- and say that this is not a
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     credible --
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               THE COURT: I don't think you have that --
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              MS. FONTIER: -- witness is not appropriate.
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               THE COURT: -- in your motion papers, did you,
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     counsel?
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               MS. FONTIER: I'm sorry, your Honor?
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               THE COURT: I don't think I saw in your motion
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     papers that you were taking issue with the accuracy of
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     translations.
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               MS. FONTIER: We received the transcribe and
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    translate of that specific phone call, the January 20, 2008
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    phone call, on Monday. What we said in our reply is that
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this is a question of fact for the jury and the prosecution

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cannot just decide that this is an incredible witness and then say that that makes them nonmaterial.

So the basis for what I'm saying, the argument, the law is in our reply, but the facts on which we base that, this actual transcript was received on Monday. So, no, that transcript that I'm referring to is not in our motion papers. But there — it goes — the credibility of them anyway is actually a side issue, which, again, is what we have a jury trial for is to decide whether these are credible or not, whether the government's evidence is credible or not. It doesn't matter ultimately what the government thinks about how credible these witnesses may or may not be to whether or not they are material.

Myself and Mr. Ghappour went to Somalia. We were at the S.K.A. facility for five days interviewing these witnesses. We met with each of them individually. We had extensive conversations with them. We are — it is as an Officer of the Court that I filed a declaration with my name on it with my belief about what these individuals would say, and that is based on my personal knowledge from interviewing them and meeting with them. And the information that is in the declaration, which we had originally filed ex parte because it's so — it is our defense, but we decided to provide to the entire Court and to the government to avoid any sort of issue with that, is evidence that absolutely

forms the basis of a defense. It is exculpatory -- it's completely exculpatory. But even that, it is -- to not have the information that these witnesses will provide is to deny us the right to present a defense.

This government is prosecuting a global case.

They're prosecuting these men for what happened in Somalia.

As their defense attorneys, we must have the ability to -not only to investigate and learn things for our own benefit,
but then to present that evidence to the Court. We must have
that ability. And this is exculpatory evidence.

The second witness that I just want to highlight is -- he's -- in all the papers he is named as Farah Yare, Y-a-r-e. His name is actually Farah Shidane. He is unindicted co-conspirator number 1. The government's allegations -- I don't remember the exact number, but a number of the transfers that are in the superseding indictment went directly to Farah Yare, to Mr. Shidane. He is able to testify about who he is, what he was doing, what his role was in the local administration in Somalia, what he specifically did with the money that was received; he can testify to that. If that is not material testimony, then material testimony doesn't exist. It is the absolute definition of materiality.

And in order -- again, what the government sort of seems to be hoping is that we don't get to present a defense,

that we just have to deal with their evidence, accept what they say these transcripts say and deal with it. But that's not exactly how the adversarial process works. Quite certain that the Sixth Amendment provides us the right to present a defense, the right to put on evidence, the right to call witnesses. And the only means by which we have to call these witnesses is the Rule 15 depositions. If we could go pick these witnesses up and bring them to court, that would be preferable to us. We cannot do that, so the only alternative in these exceptional circumstances to promote anything close to a fair and just trial for these men is to grant these Rule 15s. These witnesses are unavailable, their testimony is absolutely material.

Now, I'm not going to go through the remaining six witnesses but, your Honor, they are also, for the various reasons that are stated, material and unavailable, willing to be deposed in Somalia or in an alternate location -- but, again, I won't go into that at the moment. They are willing to do that. They cannot come here.

And, your Honor, it also is -- you know, if we're ultimately going to go to Somalia and do Rule 15 depositions of one person, you know, it doesn't seem logical to me to say well, you should only do one or you should only do two. All the witnesses are there. We can do these depositions.

And, again, another point that -- I think the

government keeps confusing in their papers this standard for taking a deposition with the standard for admitting a deposition. If ultimately the government circumscribes their proof so much that they only admit evidence of the eight transfers that are in the -- in the indictment and they admit nothing else on background or anything else, then only the two witnesses that relate to that will be relevant, and then only that testimony would be admissible. But that doesn't make -- the chances of that happening I think are slim to none. And even if that were the case, it doesn't bear on whether or not we should preserve the other witnesses' testimony in the event that it is relevant and admissible at the time of trial. Those are questions that can be asked at a later point.

So their arguments about the credibility, about the admissibility, about the weight of the evidence, all of those things are either for a later point or for the jury, but they don't go to the question of whether these should be taken.

And I think ultimately, your Honor, I submit to you that there is no possible way for a defense to be presented for these men in a fair and just way without these depositions, and I think that your Honor should grant them for that purpose. And, your Honor, I'm happy to answer any questions that you may have about any of this or I can happily sit down.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. I'll give the 1 2 government an opportunity to respond. MR. DRATEL: Your Honor, may I say a couple of 3 4 things that --5 THE COURT: Please don't repeat what's --6 MR. DRATEL: I'm not going to repeat. THE COURT: -- already been --7 MR. DRATEL: I'm not going to repeat at all. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 10 MR. DRATEL: Just two things. One is with respect 11 to the issue of timeliness, we had anticipated actually doing 12 these depositions during this two-week period. We'd all 13 allotted the last two weeks of August to perhaps doing it, 14 and perhaps we didn't anticipate how long the whole process 15 of resolving the motion, but we -- there was nothing dilatory 16 about how we proceeded, and we alerted everyone that we were 17 planning on doing this, including telling the government that

The point about the delay in the trial is that this -- no one wants to delay the trial. The defendants are the ones who are prejudiced by a delay of the trial. I don't think the government has any prejudice if the trial is delayed. But this evidence is so important, it is so essential to a fair trial, to a fair adjudication of this

the last two weeks of August were -- were available and that

we would try to do it during that period.

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case that we would be willing to countenance a delay if it means getting these depositions. That's our position. We're not -- we're not looking to delay the trial. And potentially it maybe can be done in the -- before the October 15 date in another context. And I'm -- and I'm not just going here by experience with Rule 15s in other -- in other situations is that we're not asking the Court to negotiate in the context of an alternative, but there are alternatives in the context of relief.

The key relief is getting the depositions. The logistics of it is less important. It's not really a question of relief because if we're talking about going to Djibouti, which we determined the witnesses can go, if we're talking about going to Kenya, Nairobi, where the witnesses, it turns out, can go, that eliminates the safety issue 100 percent. Djibouti has an enormous U.S. presence --

THE COURT: Once again, Mr. Dratel, those issues aren't before me. And when you were last here in early April, I asked everyone to see Judge Gallo so that discovery could be managed. I indicated to you at the time that he would be out for about a week but that the Court would appreciate all counsel going to Magistrate Judge Gallo so that discovery could be arranged. You went down to chambers, he wasn't in, but there was never any follow-up. The parties did not allow the issue of Rule 15 depositions or some

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substitute therefor to be discussed. By "substitute therefor" I mean some other alternative to what the core and thrust of this particular motion is.

It is accurate for you to say that during our last status conference, you indicated that you'd be looking into a filing a Rule 15 motion. Of course, the Rule 15 motion could have been filed much earlier than the date it was filed, July 20, but there were three and a half months that went by without that Rule 15 motion being filed, and there was no follow-up with Judge Gallo, and that is truly unfortunate; that is not what this Court had in mind when it suggested that the parties allow Magistrate Judge Gallo to manage discovery here. So obviously at the time the new trial date was set for late October, it was set with the Court indicating to all concerned this was a firm trial date. And there was certainly good reason to continue the trial date, the earlier time. I mean I know you've been negotiating your way through an awful lot of discovery, and there are practical considerations that I think you've ably dealt with. But, quite frankly, when you're talking about the timeliness of this Rule 15 motion, to the extent timeliness is relevant in this analysis, I have real concern as to whether or not this Rule 15 motion was brought in a timely fashion.

MR. DRATEL: Well, your Honor, if I may address that. One is that -- just one logistical issue, which is

that you can't file on ECF with the magistrate, so we had to file the motion with the Court --

THE COURT: Obviously.

MR. DRATEL: -- which we did. But the issue of -- we were not in a position to identify the witnesses, identify what they would testify about until the trip to Somalia, and also whether they could be done in Somalia at all until the trip was made and then there was a return.

THE COURT: Why do you say there was difficulty in identifying the witnesses when it was your clients who knew, allegedly, who they were talking to and for what purposes? I mean your clients have told you, presumably, who they were talking to and where these people could be located.

MR. DRATEL: But it's more than that, your Honor. We have additional witnesses -- we knew Farah Yare, yes, but we didn't know whether we were able to locate these people, sit down and talk to them, and determine -- it wouldn't have been a ripe motion if we had made the motion earlier because, number 1, we wouldn't have had all the witnesses to know what they would say, and some people -- the identities I don't want to go into, but some of the people we found through investigation, not through necessarily that -- they're not all on the telephone calls; there are only a couple that are on the telephone calls. Some of these other witnesses were found through investigation, and that investigation was not

entirely within our control in the sense that we're relying on other people who were working for us in Somalia to -- and who aren't always in Somalia who have to travel there to do it, and we had to arrange with their schedule.

We did this as rapidly as we could given the considerable difficulties in managing a case like this without the kinds of resources that one has with an institutional foundation, so to speak. But, you know, if we're talking about -- but, you know, so that's the part about that. We did this in as prompt a manner as we possibly could given the difficulties in doing it. And we are under a considerable handicap not being a government, not being an institution, and having to operate in this -- in this situation. And we located these people, identified them. If we filed a motion before the -- before the trip, it wouldn't be able to -- we wouldn't be able to give the Court, whether it's Magistrate Gallo or your Honor, a fair picture of what these people would be saying and whether or not they would be witnesses.

The other thing is -- and I want to get back again to alternatives just because I think that when I talked about Djibouti and Kenya, the government can't have it -- that takes the safety issue out of it. It's really not an issue. It's really just an alternative. I've been in cases where -- where it's always a process of -- and the Court can be

involved or not involved as much as it wishes in the sense of fashioning a type of relief that gives the defendant the benefit of this absolutely essential evidence so we don't have a trial that's unilateral in evidence and only the government has an opportunity to develop witnesses, only the government has an opportunity to develop evidence, that — one that gives both sides an opportunity to put before the jury a fair version of what occurred and let the jury decide. And that's what we're asking for.

And my point about the trial is I agree that it's a firm trial date, and I'm not sure that we can't do it if we go to Djibouti because that's rather easy, and Kenya; those are rather easy to arrange. You know, Somalia's a little more difficult; the lead-up for that first visit took a significant amount of time because of that, and determining whether there was safe -- but, you know, we weren't going to send the lawyers there if it's not a safe situation. We had to make those determinations. But now that it's been done, it's a lot easier to arrange having done it once and having confidence in that and seeing what the situation is like there on the ground.

But to have the trial date be the impediment when we have this evidence -- and we're doing the best we can for as long as we can to get this evidence before the Court, before a jury, I would just ask the Court to consider that as

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well.
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               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
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               MR. DRATEL: Thank you, your Honor.
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               MR. DURKIN: Judge, could I be heard?
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               MS. MORENO: Thank you. May I --
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               THE COURT:
                           Well, you've all joined -- you've all
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     joined in this. Yes, you can be heard, but I'm going to ask
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     counsel --
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               MS. MORENO: Nothing's been --
               THE COURT: -- not to be cumulative in their
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     arguments.
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               MS. MORENO: I won't be, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right.
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               MS. MORENO: Very briefly, with respect to the
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     alternatives that are in our brief, that are in the papers
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    before the Court, I wanted to highlight that -- again,
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     addressing the security/safety issue -- we have proposed I
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     think two or three alternatives for the government to
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    participate in a Rule 15 discovery process.
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               THE COURT: Okay. This is the -- this is the
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     difficulty I'm having. You didn't make a motion for specific
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    alternatives. As I indicated, this motion is made to proceed
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    with Rule 15 depositions in Somalia at a particular location.
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    That is what is before me.
                                 There were a couple of casual
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references to perhaps other things that might be done, but

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that's not under consideration at this particular point in time.

And to get back to a point that Mr. Dratel was making where he was in a sense imploring the Court to become involved in the arrangements, if there are other things that can be done, this is precisely the reason I asked counsel to allow Magistrate Judge Gallo to become involved, so that if there were to be a chance to proceed, that other avenues might be explored. So is that being foreclosed at this particular point in time? No. But I'm -- it's very difficult, if not impossible, for this Court to react to gauzy alternatives that are being presented at this point in time, and I hope counsel appreciate that.

MS. MORENO: I'm mindful of the Court's comments.

We did include those alternatives in the reply. What I think
I'm hearing the Court say is that certainly a fuller briefing
on these alternatives with the ability of the government to
respond either formally or through discussions with the
government, we're happy to do it. What we're trying to tell
the Court -- and we'll do it with all deliberate speed -what we're fighting for here are these Rule 15 depositions,
your Honor, because we believe that they are absolutely
critical -- not material, critical -- to the defense in this
case. So I won't belabor and repeat what esteemed co-counsel
has said, but we are happy to engage the government in the

discussion of the alternatives and the process with which to do the Rule 15 depositions.

THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Moreno.

MR. DURKIN: Judge, I just want to make sure that my position is clear from the beginning. I am the one that asked for the stay. Now, I'm not going to argue the motion for a stay now, but I am -- I do want to address what I consider to be constitutional issues that are at stake here and what I perceive to be, with all due respect, form over substance with respect to the way this should have been litigated. I don't disagree that we screwed up when we filed the first motion, but we filed this on July 10, which was in advance of -- three months in advance --

THE COURT: Actually July 20.

MR. DURKIN: We originally filed it on July 10. It was stricken by your Honor on a technicality, but --

THE COURT: Well, you didn't secure a date.

MR. DURKIN: I understand that. But I'm simply saying what I see happening here is I see my client's due process, effective assistance of counsel, and right to bring witnesses in his defense at stake with respect to form over substance.

We're telling you -- I told you in my motion for a stay way back in December that there were people we needed in Somalia. I didn't think we could find them, but I said we

needed them. That's why I asked for the stay. You said that my request then was gauzy, as you've just said here. I understand it was gauzy; it was gauzy then --

THE COURT: But it was made with respect to a trial -- a much earlier trial date, and at the time I indicated, you know, it may be most because if the trial date is moved, that gives you quite a period of additional time.

MR. DURKIN: I understand, and I don't -- I don't quarrel with that. I'm simply saying -- I'm talking about vis-a-vis my client's due process rights here, you know, and his right to a fair trial. I started yelling about this in December in my formal pleadings that that's what we needed to do, and I think everybody is now kind of like, you know, what, there's gambling in the casino with Claude Rains in Casablanca. I mean this is -- this is the ballgame as far as we're concerned. I said that back in December, I said it again in February, I said it -- we said it in April.

Now, I agree with you that we screwed up one time, which is we filed a motion improperly, but everything else — the idea that somehow the government's right to be able to respond to pleadings, with all due respect, I think is totally wrong vis-a-vis what's at stake here. Our clients are the ones with rights in this courtroom, not the government. The government has some procedural right I suppose to respond —

THE COURT: Both sides have a right to a fair trial.

MR. DURKIN: But we have constitutional rights to a fair trial. We're the only ones with real rights in this courtroom. And what's at stake here is our right to have a fair trial. And we're now getting caught up in we can't discuss alternatives today. Well, there are alternatives. And the only reason we're discussing alternatives is because the government is the one that insisted that we couldn't do it in Somalia. We disagreed with that, but they're the ones that said they didn't feel secure there.

So we do have proposals for Djibouti and Kenya, we do have alternative proposals, and we have to discuss them today unless you want to grant a continuance, and I want a continuance; I don't know about anybody else, but I want a continuance, just like I wanted a stay. This is critical. These witnesses are material to this defense. These witnesses negate the government's case. This is the most classic Rule 15 evidence I've ever seen, and I've been involved in Rule 15s three other times in my career. It's usually the government asking for it. I've never seen the government put through hoops like this with respect to their request for Rule 15 depositions. The government — whenever the government, in my experience — and I don't mean this critically of you — I'm simply saying in my experience in

federal courts in this country, what usually happens is the government comes in and they say we want these depositions, and then when everybody beefs about it that there's constitutional issues or there's all these issues of identification, all the other technical things they raise, they say well, that can all be raised regarding the admissibility, and that's what happens, and the government usually gets the depositions. All we want is the same thing.

And I'm telling you, judge, as an officer of this Court, I can't try this case in October or any other time if I can't have these because that's my theory of the defense. My guy's on the caboose in this case. My guy is at the very tail end here with only having conversations with Mr. Moalin, and I have Mr. Moalin's counsel saying he's innocent because they don't even have the right person.

I have to have that evidence or I have to have a separate trial or have to have something. And I don't mean to get emotional, but this is -- this is the ballgame as far as I'm concerned. I believe I have a defense here, a valid defense, and we should be able to call him. And the only people who could possibly be prejudiced by continuing this case are our clients, and they're willing to sit because it's important enough for them.

So that's all I want to argue now. If we're only going to do a Rule 15 -- if we're just arguing a Rule 15,

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then I say let's forget about the timeliness issue. That's
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     your biggest concern -- and I understand that --
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               THE COURT: It's not my biggest concern. Don't
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     attempt to paraphrase my thoughts or my concerns.
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               MR. DURKIN: I didn't mean it --
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               THE COURT: -- Mr. Durkin.
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               MR. DURKIN: -- that way. I thought you said that
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     you had concerns about timeliness, and I --
               THE COURT: I do have concerns timeliness because
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     that's one of the elements the Court has to take into
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     account.
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              MR. DURKIN: But it's only one of the elements.
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               THE COURT: It's only one of the elements, and I'm
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    well aware of that. Thank you for bringing the torch of
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    enlightenment to this dark chamber, Mr. Durkin. I appreciate
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     it. I'm dealing with several elements that I have to
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    weigh --
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              MR. DURKIN: I understand that.
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               THE COURT: -- interplay. And I'm very much aware
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     of what the due process rights of --
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              MR. DURKIN: Okay.
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               THE COURT: -- your -- of all of these gentlemen
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    are.
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               MR. DURKIN: Okay. Well, and I wanted -- I wanted
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    to put it on the record because I don't think we should get
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beat by form over substance. Thank you.

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THE COURT: Mr. Cole?

MR. COLE: Thank you, your Honor. I think our papers cover it. The only thing I'm going to mention is that we also were responding only to the relief requested in the motion. We saw the request to go to Mogadishu as a nonstarter. It seems quite obvious a nonstarter, particularly when coupled with untimeliness. If there's some other proposal, that's not what's been moved upon, it's not what's before us. We're happy to consult with counsel on any other proposal, we are not -- our position is not that they can't have this evidence. Our position is these depositions should not take place in Somalia at this point for all the reasons in our papers. We prefer these witnesses to come into court and be on the stand and be cross-examined. would like to work with the defense to see if we can get them here. If the defense wants to get them somewhere else, that's a possibility. Other than the brief reference in the rely brief, they've never contacted us about it to discuss it. Our phone's never rung for a conversation about how about Djibouti, what would it take, when could we do it, how do we do it. It's never rung with respect to hey, do you think that one guy, witness number 7, do you think he could get a visa, could you help us, government. Those have never happened. What's happened is only what's in the papers.

That's what we responded to. And for the reasons stated in the papers, we think the motion should be denied.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to take this matter under submission, and regardless, I'll repeat what I asked all counsel to do over three months ago: See Judge Gallo to discuss what alternatives may be in the cards here.

MR. DRATEL: Your Honor, may I ask just a question about procedure?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. DRATEL: We'll obviously discuss with the government and we'll discuss it with Magistrate Judge Gallo.

If the motion changes character in terms of a place, should we be telling Judge Gallo and he will communicate with you or should we communicate with you directly through papers --

THE COURT: Doesn't that really depend on what happens between the parties and with the assistance of Judge Gallo? If, for example, you're able to reach a stipulation in this case for depositions to go forward or some other alternative to what we would recognize as traditional depositions, then that might be the end of it right there, a stipulation and an order. If the parties aren't able to agree and there's a further request, you can certainly file that request on shortened notice, and we can telescope a briefing schedule here and deal with it on that basis.

That's all I'm asking at this point. I'm asking at this

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point what I was asking back in April of this year.
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               MR. DRATEL: Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cole?
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               MR. COLE: One thing also, that to the extent
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    expediting any evidence that would be taken as well as
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     expediting the trial, one thing that was raised by the
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    parties today is issues with transcripts we provided them.
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    We think it's critical to expedite the trial or any
     depositions that would take place, that the defense confer
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     with us if they think there are problems with the
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     transcripts. We'd like to see their transcripts, and we'd
     like to work out through collaboration if there are problems
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    with the transcript, get an agreed-upon set to the extent
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    possible. That's really going to speed things up. So we
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    would request provision of their transcripts to us as we
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     provided ours to them.
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               THE COURT: Who'd like to speak to that? Mr.
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     Dratel, I think -- who was discussing that initially?
               MR. DRATEL: Ms. Fontier would --
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               THE COURT: Ms. Fontier was, but I know you're both
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    representing --
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               MR. DRATEL: We just got the transcript Monday
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     obviously and --
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               THE COURT: Yes.
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               MR. DRATEL: -- came out here yesterday. I don't
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know if I can speak for everyone about what everyone's position is, but we will obviously at least -- we hear what Mr. Cole says.

THE COURT: Well, I think it's important for you to sit down, and -- another discovery matter has arisen here. I don't see why you couldn't take this up with Magistrate Judge Gallo if in fact you're having difficulty amongst yourselves sitting down and working out some kind of protocol to check for accuracy on any of these transcripts.

Now, I know you have a lot of transcripts; you have, what 1800 intercepts or whatever all together? And I know that you were receiving either no transcript or a partial transcript with respect to the vast majority of those calls that were provided to you, those intercepts. But as I recall, there's only about 126 intercepts that were identified by the government as pertinent, and so you're dealing with a finite group of intercepts there and probably a much smaller number of intercepts that form the basis of the charges here, so I would think that that's something that the parties, if they wish to work together to get an agreed-upon transcript, could start working on immediately and with a good likelihood of achieving success.

MR. DRATEL: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So that would be my suggestion at this point. And obviously it's imperative that an

agreed-upon translation of the core intercepts be achieved before going to trial.

MR. DRATEL: I will say part of it is an ongoing process on our end because we -- in terms of the resources that we have in terms of translating, we started out with a certain type of protocol in order to try to identify discrepancies, and then once we see a material discrepancy, then we go for a verbatim. One of these -- some of these conversations are 45 minutes to an hour long. It's not -- even though it's -- even though it's only 126 calls, it's not hello and goodbye; some of them are rather lengthy. So it's a -- it's a time-consuming process for the interpreters, and as you know, they're not -- you know, there are so few available.

THE COURT: Right. And that segues into the next issue I wanted to bring up, just to make sure you're doing okay on translators, but before do I that, you know, these pertinent conversations were -- they were provided some time ago as I recall. I know they weren't provided all at one time, Mr. Cole, but when was the last of them provided to the defense?

MR. COLE: I think there's been, this year, in 2012, a handful of new transcripts, like parts that weren't transcribed before, literally like less than ten, maybe four or five, where we gave a transcript of a call that hadn't

been provided before. My best recollection, your Honor -and counsel, if we go back and look at our discovery logs, I
may be wrong, so I'm not trying to assert it with certainty,
I don't have the discovery log in front of me -- but I'm
thinking that the vast -- just about all of those went over
in -- at least in 2011.

That said, we are -- to make the review easy, we are preparing to give out to defense counsel a binder with an even further refined reduced number that we really care about for its case-in-chief. And if they want to give us whatever they have on a rolling basis of questions about the transcripts, we'll be happy to look at it and get back to them and see if we can reach resolution.

THE COURT: Thank you. Then getting back into the matter of translators, last time we were together, I know we had a relatively brief discussion about that. There was some concern at the time that you had enough resource there, that you had translators to assist, and I know the -- I think it was the government was going to provide a list of people who might be of assistance to the defense who were not FBI employees or contractors. Is there still a concern with respect to translators?

MS. MORENO: No, your Honor. We have one translator --

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MORENO: -- who is certified in fact and has 1 2 been working on this case exclusively. The list that was 3 provided -- I think there were three or four names -- months ago by the government, they were contacted. None of them --4 5 all of them had a conflict. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MS. MORENO: So we have located a translator who's 8 exclusively working for us and has no conflict on these calls. I have a question about the protocol issue because 9 10 I'm concerned about this. If there is no agreement about the 11 translation between the parties, is there a certain protocol that the Court is envisioning in terms of how that would play 12 13 out? 14 THE COURT: Not at this point. 15 MS. MORENO: Okay. But to answer your question, we 16 do have a translator. 17 THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Any other issues that we need to discuss or consider? 18 19 MR. DURKIN: Judge, can I address my motion? 20 THE COURT: You mean the stay, motion for stay? 21 MR. DURKIN: Yeah or, in the alternative, to 2.2 continue. 23 THE COURT: Well, why don't you -- if you'd like to 24 remain there, that's fine, Mr. Dratel. As I went through

your motion for a stay, I was obviously impressed by how

substantially it was tethered to an anticipated grant of Rule 15 depositions as they're presently being requested. I think that was the -- I think that was the real underpinning of your motion for a stay. But if there's something else you wanted to address, you certainly may. It seemed to me to make better sense to allow the Court to rule on the present motion for the Rule 15 depositions and then to see where we are after that. But go ahead, sir.

MR. DURKIN: Here's -- here's what I had in mind and the reason I made it in the alternative, to continue the trial date. I mentioned on page 3 of my pleading in the footnote about the alternative arrangements that might be made in Djibouti or Kenya. I think, and particularly now that you've suggested that we can try -- and the government has taken the position that they're not opposing taking the depositions, they're only opposing the taking of them in Somalia -- I'm pretty confident that we should be able to work something out with the magistrate that will be acceptable to you if that's how it works. I think that's --

THE COURT: Well, no, no, not really. That's not how it works. Actually if it's acceptable to the parties, if the parties are able to reach agreement and that agreement envisions the deposition going forward, then, you know, as I indicated, put it in a stipulation, I'll be happy to sign off on an order adopting the stipulation as an order of the

Court. So I'm assuming that the issues that the government 1 2 has raised will somehow be addressed by any arrangements that seem acceptable to both sides or rendered moot. So that's --3 4 MR. DURKIN: What I was referencing is that in 5 light of how critical this is and in light of the fact that I 6 had requested it before, I would like to move then to 7 continue -- and that's why I made the motion in the 8 alternative -- to continue this trial date because I don't see how it's possible to try the case in October under either 9 scenario because right now my entire theory of the defense is 10 11 linked to those depositions or at least in significant part, and I think I can speak for everyone else on that one. But I 12 13 don't see how -- I think it's simply a matter of fundamental 14 fairness we at least be given the opportunity to explore the 15 other alternatives or try to work this out. I think it's 16 important enough. And that's why I'd like -- I'd like to get 17 a continuance today because I don't know how I can try the 18 case in October. I don't know when you anticipated ruling, 19 but --20 THE COURT: I'm going to rule very quickly on this, 21 so I would -- if I were counsel here, I would anticipate a 22 ruling within a week --23 MR. DURKIN: Okay. But --24 THE COURT: -- but that should not deter counsel

from seeing Judge Gallo at this point and working on

alternatives. I think you should -- I think you should work on alternatives. The ruling is going to be forthcoming. I have grave concerns, security concerns, which in my view are of the utmost importance. I know that counsel have just assumed that it's okay to have government personnel traveling to Somalia to have these depositions taken at a location adjacent to the airport, the S.K.A. site, and it's -- it's extremely dangerous there. You know, you have -- you have a war-torn, civil-war-torn, ravaged country without any functioning government, without any functioning judicial system where terrorist activity is taking place and where the United States government has absolutely no presence. And it's asking an awful lot to have this Court send into the teeth of that kind of a circumstance --

MR. DURKIN: You and I see eye to eye --

THE COURT: -- prosecutors who will be largely known at the time of their arrival in this location as people who are prosecuting members who are allegedly supporting al-Shabaab. So that's an awful lot to ask of the Court, an awful lot to ask of the government, and, frankly, an awful lot to ask of yourselves, to go back into that kind of a circumstance. You've been fortunate in your earlier concerns, so -- or your earlier visit, but I still have my concern, and I want you to know that. And that's a big part of why I'm asking everyone to do what I suggested months ago,

to sit down with Judge Gallo and allow him to manage discovery issues. I mean what a shock, what a revelation that Mr. Cole is saying we're willing to sit down and discuss these things and we can see the possibility of working out some alternative that is acceptable to everyone. I'm sure Mr. Cole would have taken that position -- I shouldn't limit this to Mr. Cole; we have Ms. Han here -- but the government would have taken that position months ago. And unfortunately, we are where we are at this particular point in time, so let's not --

MR. DURKIN: No, I understand, but --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. DURKIN: That's -- you and I don't see necessarily -- I don't thing we're at opposites and that in fact we see eye to eye. But my whole -- the whole point of my motion in December was that I wasn't sure we could even go there to investigate, but I did say in the pleadings that I thought there was evidence that we needed to obtain there. I turned out to be right, and -- but I was wrong on whether we could go there together.

I think realistically the alternative -- I mean one of the problems I have is -- and I don't mean this as criticism of Mr. Cole; he and I have gotten along fine -- but whenever we -- we were never told -- whenever we mentioned going to Somalia, the government never told us to forget

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about it, nobody can do that. And I -- you know, had we known that up front, I think we would have probably just proposed the alternatives right away. What I'm saying is I think it's very realistic that we can have the alternatives, but I don't think we can do all that and -- because I certainly can't do all that and be ready to try this case in October.
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THE COURT: You may well be right, Mr. Durkin. I'm not going to arbitrarily deny motions for continuance even though the matter has already been continued once, and even though I'm very concerned about the length of time these gentlemen have been in custody. I know you are as well, all of you are, we all are. We all went to get this case to trial just as soon as practicable and respecting the due process rights of the parties and ensuring both sides have a fair trial. I think we're all after that basic goal. Mr. Cole?

MR. DURKIN: So that -- just so I'm clear -THE COURT: I'm not responding, I'm not --

MR. DURKIN: -- are you going to rule?

THE COURT: I'm not going to rule on a motion to continue or a motion to stay the action at this point.

You've -- the government hasn't even been given an opportunity -- you may see that as form or substance; I see it as basic fairness -- the government has not been given an

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opportunity to even address the stay issue. If -- and this is just one conceivable scenario that could play out -- if, for example, the parties can reach an agreement on alternatives to Rule 15 depositions going forward in Somalia but that it's going to take time to arrange and to complete and to digest all of that, and there's a corresponding request to continue the trial either agreed to by the government or opposed, then I'll deal with that at the appropriate point in time. It's also conceivable that everybody could be ready if some alternative is agreed upon quickly and can proceed efficiently. I just don't want to prejudge that situation now, but I don't think you need to be concerned about the Court arbitrarily denying a motion to continue. Actually, the motion to stay the action I think would -- I think a better way -- to simply stay the action and have nothing happening in the case is -- should give way to keeping the case active and then continuing dates as necessary.

MR. DURKIN: So you just enter and continue this motion? Do you want to set a time for the government to respond to it or should we -- how should we handle that?

THE COURT: Well, I can certainly do that.

MR. DURKIN: I'd like that.

THE COURT: You're talking about your motion to stay at this point?

MR. DURKIN: Yes. Stay or, in the alternative, to 1 2 continue. 3 THE COURT: Okay. But I'm trying -- what I'll 4 probably end up doing, I'll give the government an 5 opportunity to respond, but what my inclination at this point 6 would be to deny an outright motion to stay and to rule upon 7 a motion to continue the trial date until after the parties 8 have an opportunity to sit down with Judge Gallo and at least confer amongst themselves and see what's going on with the 9 10 management of this whole issue. 11 MR. DURKIN: Then I'd request you simply enter a 12 continuance then rather than have to brief it now. 13 THE COURT: All right. I'll -- what I'll do is, 14 Mr. Durkin, I'll just deal -- I'll address that in the order 15 addressing the Rule 15 depositions. 16 MR. DURKIN: That's fine. 17 THE COURT: So at least you'll have something of 18 And I appreciate your desire for form and having record. this Court rule on the record. After all, we are a court of 19 20 record. Thank you. Mr. Cole? 21 MR. DURKIN: Sometimes my Irishness gets me --22 THE COURT: Understood. 23 MR. DURKIN: It's not on purpose. 24 MR. COLE: And just for the record, we -- unless

the Court desires it, we are -- we have no intention of

responding further to the motion to stay. That was essentially a refiling of the motion already before the Court that we did respond to. And so we can brief that further, but we think that's been briefed, and -- we have nothing to add I guess, your Honor, on the stay.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COLE: As for the motion to continue, we're very desirous to see the case go forward in October. We do acknowledge that any alternative we work out with Judge Gallo that does result in a deposition somewhere else -- or even results in a witness showing up here at trial, any of those alternatives may make an --

THE COURT: After all, only 66.8 percent -- if I accept these statistics submitted by the defense, only 66.8 percent of Somalis who have requested a visa for travel to the United States have been refused, so that leaves one-third, right --

MR. COLE: Right, and we can --

THE COURT: -- and we --

MR. COLE: -- probably facilitate -- we can probably do facilitation to try and maybe increase that percentage. That said, I will grant and agree with the defense that those are timely processes, and to be in the position of negotiating in good faith to either take the depositions somewhere else or to try to get someone into the

country, either one of those things is a huge distraction from the last six weeks before trial here. And so I guess —
I guess that's a long way of saying that we don't want a continuance, but we also don't want to spend our last six weeks before trial engaged entirely on a matter that is going to distract us completely from trial prep.

And so with that said, what we'll do is we will meet with counsel as soon as we can, see Judge Gallo as soon as we can, and then get back to your Honor with proposals.

And if that proposal involves a continuance that we don't want but that is necessary, that will come to your Honor.

The only concern I have about that is counsel are all across the country, and if there is going to be a continuance, is that something that could be done without appearances again, or are we going to need to reconvene and have that be proceeding with all present?

THE COURT: Well --

MR. COLE: Maybe I'm asking questions that don't need to be asked right now, your Honor, but I just -- I do have a concern that, you know, we are -- we are pushing to have this motion denied because we think it should be denied, we're seeing there may be alternatives, and yet we're in a box now on the time, the very short period of time now to prepare for trial.

THE COURT: There's pending before the Court a

motion to stay, Mr. Durkin's motion to stay, and indications from all sides that perhaps a continuance of the trial date would be appropriate under any and all circumstances as I'm reading the arguments of counsel.

If anyone is in disagreement with that rough assessment of where we are right now, please state that you are not in agreement with that summary. I don't see any responses. So I'm assuming that everyone is basically requesting, at the very least, some reasonable continuance to, first of all, deal with the ruling that will come out with respect to the pending Rule 15 motion, to engage in further discussions and arrangements between yourselves and with Judge Gallo for management of some -- any outstanding discovery, including the Rule 15 request, and to thereafter prepare for a viable trial date. Are you all in agreement with that? Is that what --

MS. MORENO: Yes, your Honor. And if I may speak for I believe the entire defense team here, that it is our intention to approach the government today, meet with them today with respect to a viable discussion on alternatives, addressing specifically security issues that touch upon the alternatives that were mentioned before your Honor. I would point out we have scheduled a September 14 trial readiness date already with the Court; is that --

THE COURT: And you have your motions in limine

briefing schedule set as well obviously with motions in limine to be heard about ten days before your trial date. So that's a very good point you raise. I mean you'd have to standard scrambling on a few other fronts in order to comply with the present schedule.

MS. MORENO: And if there is some fruitful production out of the discussions with the government with respect to alternatives, viable alternatives, that move the Rule 15s forward, would that be something that the Court would consider with respect to this September 14 trial readiness date? Perhaps we could come back before the Court then. I'm trying to take the temperature of the Court's thinking in all these alternatives because we're going to all leave here in a day and scatter.

THE COURT: Well, okay. You really need to work diligently amongst yourselves, both sides, and you're working on a couple of different fronts as I see it, and I won't repeat what's already been said. You know where the rubber needs to meet the road here.

With respect to the trial date and your other pending dates, discuss that issue separately. And what you might do is come up with a new schedule of dates that you feel would work for you, assuming that you're going to be involved with your discussions here for some period of time, and if arrangements can go forward for some form of Rule 15

depositions somewhere, that will necessitate time as well. So build all of that in. If you need to come back with a proposed new schedule of dates, then I would suggest that Mr. Cole and/or Ms. Han and perhaps one individual representing all of the entire defense community here meet with me here in chambers, and we can work that out. I don't need to see counsel coming from all over the country. Obviously it would only be a scheduling matter, so these gentlemen would not need to be present. And you could arrange that at any time; you can call chambers, and we would try to arrange something for you. So that's more or less where things are right now.

MS. FONTIER: Thank you very much, your Honor.

THE COURT: I think the parties still want and need a ruling on the pending Rule 15 motion; that's not being withdrawn as I understand it, so I will go ahead and get that order out. It will obviously express some concerns I have, many of which have been mentioned today. But don't let that chill your efforts to immediately get cracking on this and working on alternatives, all right?

Anything else with respect to discovery? Let's assume that we weren't even dealing with a Rule 15, there were no Rule 15 prospective deponents; let's assume that otherwise the case is where it is right now. I assume the parties would be ready to proceed to trial, that there are no other discovery issues or other impediments to the case going

1 | forward as presently set.

MR. GHAPPOUR: Your Honor, I just wanted to notice the Court that we'll probably be supplementing our bill of particulars on the basis of this new --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You'll be supplementing -MR. GHAPPOUR: -- the bill of particulars that was
filed back in February or December on the basis of the new
indictment.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MORENO: And also, your Honor, we just received in the last few days more discovery from the government, some of which is redacted. I spoke to Mr. Cole this morning in an effort to try to understand what that -- the substance of the redactions, the grounds for it, et cetera. We're going to discuss that further, but that might be something that we may have to bring before the Court with respect to discovery. And it's -- as I said, the production was, I don't know, maybe three, four days ago, on this new redacted material.

THE COURT: Okay. I assume all defense counsel have conferred with their clients on the matter of the trial being continued if in fact it is necessary to continue the trial, and everyone is in agreement, the individual defendants are in agreement; is that correct?

(Affirmative voices.)

THE COURT: All right. And all trial counsel have

indicated their affirmative responses to that. Anything else before we break? All right. Listen, get together and get an alternative schedule, you know, in the works if in fact everyone seems to be on board with the necessity for moving some dates, and then let's get that schedule set just as soon as possible. MR. DURKIN: Could I just have one minute to speak to my client? THE COURT: Certainly. Gentlemen, I assume it's okay counsel have a moment with their clients? (The proceedings were concluded.)

Certificate of Reporter I hereby certify that I am a duly appointed, qualified, and acting Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court; that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had in the mentioned cause on the date or dates listed on the title page of the transcript; and that the format used herein complies with the rules and requirements of the United States Judicial Conference. Dated September 10, 2012 at San Diego, California. Debra M. Henson /s/ Debra M. Henson (electronic) Debra M. Henson Official Court Reporter